

# Knoxville Chronicle.

VOL. III.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1872.

NO. 7.

## FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

### Miscellaneous Information.

NO. LXX.

We have letters before us from B. A. Higley, of Windham, Ohio, and Gilbert Hurd, of West Springfield, Erie county Pa., both inquiring about dairying, sheep raising and grass crops. We shall answer the two together, as the drift of their questions are the same.

We have always maintained that this was a good section for grass culture and stock raising. We have some friends who differ with us on this subject, but we think experience will bear us out in our theories. We have seen just as fine grass land in East Tennessee as can be found anywhere. Now we do not pretend to say that all our lands will produce good grass, but we do maintain that there are very few counties where the land can not be made to bear abundant hay crops. There is some science in farming. Every farmer knows that land can be made by a little effort to bear crops that at first experiment seem to do poorly. We do not see any reason why we should not have just as fine meadows in East Tennessee as there are in Northwestern Kentucky, just north of us. We have the word of successful, practical farmers that this is a good grass country, and we have the result of their efforts to prove it. It is within the recollection of residents of Southwestern Virginia that croakers declared grass could not be grown in that section. The summers were too long and hot, they said, but now acres upon acres of the finest grass lands can be found in that section and to talk there now about it not being a good grass country would be to show yourself a fool. How was the change brought about? Simply by effort and perseverance. Land that did not do well at first was prepared so as to take kindly to the new seed.

Farmers found after long experience that raising corn and hogs and tobacco were out of their lands and did not pay them. They very sensibly made up their minds that it would be better for the soil and better for them to raise grass and stock. They therefore went to work and prepared their lands for grass and persevered, and the result is a fine grass country. The same result has followed similar efforts in East Tennessee. We have farmers here that make more money from their hay crop than from any other. Their cattle are the best in the country and their profits the largest. We say, therefore, that experience and common sense both show that this is a good grass country.

As to stock raising we give the same answer. We can raise good grass and as our climate is mild we can, of course, raise stock cheaper than in the North. There are but few months when the stock need to be stabled and fed. The summer season is longer than in the North but it does not seem to be harder on cattle. They are not troubled as much with flies here as in the North. This may seem incredible, but we have the word of Northern farmers for the statement. An Ohio farmer said to us that he never found it necessary here to use fly-nets for his horses. His cattle, he said, were not troubled half so much with flies here as they were in Northern Ohio. He says the cool nights give them better rest and we found him enthusiastic generally on the stock raising subject.

In ordinary seasons, cattle go into the meadows here in March or the first of April and can be kept in them until November. Even during the remaining months they can find some grazing and in some seasons do very well without stable feed, until well into December.

We have some large flocks of sheep in East Tennessee, now under care of Northern men and they are encouraged by their prospects.

As to the Dairy business, we see no reason why it should not pay. Our towns and cities are not large enough to make it profitable for selling milk, but we can see no reason why cheese-making will not prove as profitable here as in New York or Ohio. We have some parties in the cheese business and we understand they are succeeding. We have seen and tasted their cheese and we know it is good. We do not understand why, under proper management, the cheese sold in the South should not be as well and cheaply made in East Tennessee as the North.

East Tennessee supplies portions of the South with corn, flour, bacon, cattle, horses and mules. Georgia looks here for her freshest and best supplies. We are the producing section for portions of the cotton belt. Atlanta, Montgomery and other Gulf State cities furnish our farmers ready and good markets for all they raise. Just in proportion as the quantity and quality of what we produce increases, just so fast will the consumption and profits increase. Standing on such advantageous ground we see every reason to encourage our people to multiply their productions and improve the quality of their market commodities.

### Mosby not for Greeley.

The Philadelphia Press contains a dispatch from Forney about an interview at the White House between the President, Mosby and himself:

"Well," said Mosby, "what are you going to do about the Cincinnati Convention?"

To which Col. Forney replied: "I am going to stand by the old flag and follow the old leader, Gen. Grant. We shall settle our difficulties in Pennsylvania, if there is any wisdom in our party leaders, and so help to secure a good editor for the New York Tribune and a good President for the country."

"Then," said Mosby, turning to Grant, "I will never vote for Horace Greeley. I will stamp Virginia against him. I will undoubtedly support a Democratic candidate, if my party nominates one, and if it don't I will vote for President Grant."

## DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

### A Student of the University Drowned While Bathing.

#### Body of the Drowned Student Recovered on Sunday.

On Saturday morning, while a number of students from the East Tennessee University were bathing in the river, one of the number, John Henry, of Humboldt, got beyond his depth and drowned before assistance could reach him. The deceased was eighteen or twenty years of age, a fine looking young man, remarkable for his height, which was six feet, seven or eight inches, and was highly esteemed by his fellow students.

The Faculty of the College are very particular with the students and require them to be accompanied by an officer while in bathing, and only those who can swim are permitted to go in where the water is deep, while those who cannot, go in a short distance below, on a bar where the water is shallow for a considerable distance. It was at the latter place where young Henry met his death. He was wading in company with others, and after going out some distance from the bank he stepped off the edge of the bar, where the water was twelve or fifteen feet deep and the current rapid, and not being able to swim, he called for aid, exclaiming that he was drowning. Unfortunately none of those with him were able to swim, and the young man nearest to him had narrowly escaped a similar fate, stepping off near where Henry did, but managed to get out, and his friends were forced to be spectators of his death, being utterly unable to render any aid whatever.

An old colored man named Holly was fishing a short distance below and came up as soon as he realized the need of his presence, and as soon as they could a number of the students who could swim arrived and strenuous efforts were made by them, by diving, to rescue their comrade, hoping to do so before life was extinct. But their efforts were futile and they then procured boats and the aid of experienced river men with seines and grapnels and dragged the river.

#### THE SEARCH RENEWED AND BODY FOUND.

On Sunday morning early, search was resumed for the body of John S. Henry, the student who was drowned in the river on Saturday, an account of which appeared in Sunday's paper. The river bank was lined with an anxious crowd, while boats were filled with men dragging the bottom of the stream and others were diving at frequent intervals. The search was prosecuted without flagging until nearly eleven o'clock, when one of the men who had been very active in diving, made the welcome announcement that he had found the body, which was but a short distance below where he had met his death, and in a few moments by the exertions of Matthew Franklin and others the remains were brought to view and immediately taken to the University where they were prepared for interment.

#### RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

were held at the College chapel on Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock, which commenced by the choir singing the appropriate hymn.

"When shall we meet again,  
Meet no more to sever?"

When Rev. Thos. W. Humes, President of the University, made some remarks, pertinent to the occasion, which were fraught with deep feeling. Remarks of a similar character were also made by Rev. J. Howard Smith, after which the exercises were concluded.

At the chapel on yesterday morning, Dr. Humes delivered an address to the students, on the resurrection of the body, illustrated in his well known forcible style.

A meeting of the Faculty was held and the regular exercises suspended, in order that all the students might have an opportunity of paying the last tribute to their departed comrade.

#### MILITARY HONORS.

and escorted to the depot by Capt. James Maynard and Lieut. S. B. Boyd's companies, both under command of Capt. Decker. Dr. Humes and Sentinels were on guard while the body was lying at the College and every honor shown customary in military schools, while the regard shown by all the students towards their deceased friend as gratifying as it was noticeable.

The following cadets acted as pall bearers: G. B. Brazelton, F. W. Taylor, S. Rogers, S. B. Crawford, E. S. Armstrong, Walter Rainey, R. P. Spence, W. T. R. Holmes, T. J. Jackson and Otto Fisher.

The procession was formed on College Hill and marched to the depot in the following order:

Turn Verein Brass Band, Escort, Hearse, Students, Faculty Trustees, carriages and omnibuses, containing pupils from the Female Institute. The escort marched with arms reversed, and the Band playing Webster's funeral march, and on arriving at the depot, the procession halted and the cadets formed in "open order" at the word of command, when the hearse was driven between the ranks, the students following, when the body, which was enclosed in a metallic burial case, was removed by the pall bearers and placed in the train, for removal to Humboldt, where the family of the deceased reside.

We are gratified to record in connection with this account of the recovery and the funeral of the deceased, the very general and

#### PROFOUND SYMPATHY.

for the friends and parents of the deceased, manifested on every side. Our citizens of every class and age shared in this demonstration, and we are pleased to give recognition to it as eminently creditable to our people. Students here from a distance, away from friends, will not fail to note it and feel that they are among friends. The father of the deceased was moved deeply by this evidence of strong public sympathy. He was particularly grateful for the efforts made to recover the body of his son, and expressed great joy on hearing that he could have the satisfaction of bearing him back to his home.

The young man who met his untimely fate had several relatives in this city and his remains were accompanied by his cousin, Cadet G. S. Lanham. Mr. Franklin, who recovered the body, an engineer on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, nobly declined the reward offered by the students, and the Railroad Company made no charge for transporting the body. The Memphis and Charleston road also acted with the same liberality.

The Cincinnati Gazette says of the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who attended the Cincinnati Convention:

"Not a face in the hall grew paler than that of Henry Waterson when the nomination of Greeley was announced."

## THE WRONG MAN.

### Not for Greeley "If the Court Know Himself."

#### A Delegate to Baltimore Declares for Grant.

##### Special to the Daily Chronicle.

CHATTANOOGA, May 10, 1872.

Wm. Crutchfield, Esq., who was appointed a delegate to the Baltimore Democratic Convention, authorizes the statement that his name was used without his knowledge or consent.

He declares that before the war he was a Whig, during the war a Union man, and now unequivocally for U. S. Grant for re-election as President of the United States.

At the Confederate decoration to-day, Colonel L. S. Marye, the orator of the day, received the lost cause—the first fruits of Greeley's nomination.

The indications are that campaign documents will not be wanting.

### The Germans on Greeley.

The Cincinnati Volksblatt of Wednesday morning, speaking of the result at Cincinnati, says:

The fate of Mr. Adams in the Cincinnati Convention has again shown that in American politics, only that man has a chance of success who will descend to trading and trafficking, to make promises, and make use of all those other means and tricks usually resorted to at conventions. The man who is too manly and who has too much self-respect for this will be passed by; what do politicians care for state-militaristic qualities and capacity? They want a man whom they can use as a tool. Charles Francis Adams would have been altogether too independent and unpalatable for them. He would not have asked the blacksmith how to play the organ, nor would he have learned of the organist how a horse must be shod. His qualifications would have enabled him to stand on his feet. Politicians had no use for such a man.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 8th says:

The Westliche Volksblatt, German organ for Northwest Missouri, came out today in strong opposition to Greeley.

The Reunion and Reform Association of St. Louis is a powerful organization, composed, to a large extent, of intelligent Germans. It held a meeting on Monday evening to hear a report of its delegates to Cincinnati, when they passed the following resolutions:

1. That we regard the meddling with the all-important tariff question, the platform of the Liberal Republican Convention, and the programme of Jefferson City, as unjustifiable, as it is the ground plan of the whole movement, and that we insist upon the Reunion and Reform Convention platform which was drafted in Cincinnati.

2. That they see in Horace Greeley not a fit Presidential candidate of the Reform party, as he has shown himself to be in affiliation with the centralization of power in Congress; as supporters of the kinklux laws, and also a fanatic on protective tariff, which is in open defiance of the programme, as well of the Liberal Republican as the Reunion and Reform party, and a man of eccentric habits, fickle character and inconsistent conclusions, which do not guarantee that wise and solid administration which we are in need of in the present crisis.

3. That we see in the nomination of Greeley and Brown only the result of the secret and unprincipled workings of a ring of dangerous and professional politicians, who have taken part in the reform movement only to further their own designs.

4. That we for these reasons demand another ticket, which we pledge in advance to support, if the chosen men are in accord with the platform of the Reunion and Reform Association, and have shown themselves by their former political career and personal worth to be men who can be trusted as honest, true and capable of discharging their duties faithfully.

5. That the Reunion and Reform Association of St. Louis expects and wishes that the Democratic party, in its National Convention, in union with a convention of the Reunion and Reform Societies, will adopt such a platform as does not ignore any interesting issues of the day, and nominate such Presidential candidates as are in fullest accord with the Liberal platform, and are worthy of the support of every independent citizen.

6. That in the nomination of Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, and Hon. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, we would have seen a ticket around which all free thinking elements of the population of the State would have rallied, and that such a ticket would have received our hearty approval; and it is our firm belief that we could have carried it.

7. That immediate action will be taken to re-organize all reunion and reform societies throughout the States, with or without the aid of the Democratic party, in order to make a nomination which best suits our views, and put up such men as candidates for President and Vice President as will carry the ticket to a glorious triumph.

So far as we have seen, the Democratic press in Tennessee endorse the Cincinnati ticket. The Appeal and Banner are perhaps more rushing—more rapturous—than the others, but they all fall into it. The Avalanche, having favored the disorganization of the Democratic party so long, does not feel called upon to be so demonstrative in its course as its neighbor, who is a new convert. The Appeal is in earnest. The Union and Appeal are in earnest in its expressions, but gives unmistakable evidence of swallowing the ill if necessary, in which case the Banner will be an interested if not an amused spectator.

## HON. HORACE MAYNARD.

### A WELCOME HOME BY HIS FRIENDS

#### He Makes a Great Speech.

Last evening a very large concourse of citizens proceeded to the residence of Hon. Horace Maynard, at present on a visit to his family for a few days' vacation, and tendered him a hearty welcome home. Proscribed and abused by a Democratic legislature, his friends thought it a proper occasion to show him that their confidence in him was greater than ever.

#### HIS SPEECH.

After several short and stirring airs from the Mechanics' Silver Cornet Band, loud calls were made for "Maynard." He appeared and spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: It is a gratification to meet so many of you to-night. For many years we have sustained the relation of citizens and public servant. I am conscious that this relation is soon to end. When I left last fall for Congress, our Representative in the Legislature informed me that it was the intention to legislate me out of Congress. But I had made up my mind before that this relation should end. I served you in Congress longer than any Tennesseean before me served any constituency. There is a consciousness, however, that I retire not because I have been voted out by the people. I have been legislated out by men who had no sympathy for me. (A voice, That's what's the matter.) It is a notorious fact that they dared not trust me before East Tennesseeans whom I have represented for half a life time. I am grateful for the honor they have conferred upon me by their course.

They have divided my old district and attached half of it to a guerrilla section. But I have no complaints. They owed me nothing. They were my enemies and they knew I was not politically their friend. I denounced their cause from one end of the State to the other. I am not the representative of their wishes and they do well to choose some one else. I do not complain for myself, but for East Tennessee, that is practically rendered as voiceless by this policy as though kept from the ballot box.

Mr. Maynard then reviewed the period of his public life and glanced at the various principles that had triumphed during that period. He referred to the old discussions on the Currency, Protection to Home Industry, Internal Improvements, Homestead Bill, Sale of Public Lands, &c.

When I look back over this period, said the speaker, you blocky and unfortunate though they be, yet when we look at the country to-day and compare it with 1857, I thank God and take courage.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

This is the year when we elect a President. Already the public mind is agitated and the interest increased. We already have two candidates in the field. Some weeks ago Labor Reformers nominated Judge Davis and George Parker. Events rush so fast we almost forget it. Last week Reformers met at Cincinnati. Reform is a good thing. Hence we look to the standard with reform blazoned on it. These gentlemen assembled and have made a nomination. They have nominated Horace Greeley, editor of the Tribune, whom we used to hear of ten years ago associated with anything but good repute.

There will be other candidates. Two Conventions are yet to meet to make nominations. The Philadelphia Convention will meet on the 5th of June to record a nomination already made by the people. They are not to find a candidate, but to nominate one already known and honored.

Then the Baltimore convention will meet in July. It will make nominations. There will be one motto on all their diversified banners, "Anybody to beat Grant." It will be Grant against the field. But he has this advantage. His administration of four years will be the standard by which to judge him.

When you judge an Administration you judge it by general result. I appeal to you, countrymen to look at the nation as they find it. Look at our people. Look at our homes; our clothes; our food; our general prosperity; our credit and our honor abroad, and when was the American flag so universally respected? Look at immigration, and when was the tide so strong as now? They come here because we are prospering and our country is safe. This shows that the world, as a disinterested judge, thinks our condition promising and good. This is a significant and a fair test of our prosperity.

#### FRANCE AND AMERICA COMPARED.

We have had a bitter war, and though there has been local disturbances and outrages of a gross character, by a firm administration of the law, we have general peace. Compare America with France, that has just passed through, first, a foreign war and then a civil war—the Communists? What is France doing? Communists are tried and shot by the score. They are convicted and sent to exile by the ship loads. How does this compare with what we have seen in America as to those who have raised their hands against the Government? Has a prisoner been shot or properly confiscated in America?

I ask those who find fault with the Government to think of this before they murmur or accuse it of proscription or bitterness.

Gen. Grant has more than once recommended general amnesty. The House passed two amnesty bills. Mr. Maynard then explained how Trumbull and Tipton, Cincinnati Reformers and Amnesty men, defeated General Amnesty in the Senate by voting against Sumner's Civil Rights bill.

#### A COMPARISON.

A word as to Gen. Grant. He has reduced internal taxation \$200,000,000. Although this has been done, he has reduced the debt \$225,000,000. At this rate there are those now within sound of my voice who will see it extinguished. He has made greenbacks worth about 90 cents on the dollar as compared with gold, when it was not over 70 when he came into power. Our expenses are now greater than before the war. But I have made a comparison between our expenses now and in 1865. That year the expenses were \$68,000,000. Now taking out expenditures caused by the war, for which Grant is not responsible, and our expenses, now, making an allowance of 10 per cent. between greenbacks and gold, are less than in 1865.

But they say men steal under Grant. Yes, and men always did steal. The Commandments forbid stealing so I suppose there was stealing before they were thundered from Sinai.

There are men in the Republican party who are bad, but this party has done what no other

been done heretofore, it has hunted out its thieves and punished them.

Mr. Maynard then took up the subject of civil service reform, and showed how Gen. Grant had disregarded party ties in his appointments. He cited Chas. Francis Adams, Caleb Cushing and Hon. Wm. Everts, all able men, connected with the Geneva Arbitration, who were not supporters of his administration. He referred to his cabinet, made up of business men and not professional politicians.

#### NEW CONVERTS.

The Nashville Convention met a few days ago and endorsed Cincinnati and Greeley. He then read the Cincinnati platform. He read the first resolution endorsing equal rights, and wanted to know where was "nigger equality" now? Men who have been denounced for nigger equality, &c., what do you think of this in 1872, at Nashville?

The second resolution accepts all the amendments and pledges the union of the States.

I do not object to their getting their eyes opened but they should be modest and not take the lead in these new ideas. Apprentices are not put to boss work. They ought to let old hands boss the job this year.

I was glad to see we had so many Liberal Republicans in Tennessee. I did not know it before but was glad to hear it. They have taken the first step and I expect to see them in the Republican camp.

Mr. Maynard then touchingly referred to the kindly relations that had always existed between him and those before him. He hoped these relations would always continue and when he was through his public duties he hoped to resume the neighborly, friendly relations heretofore existing between them. He thanked them for the honor conferred and retired with three rousing cheers for Grant and Maynard. The large crowd dispersed highly pleased with the distinguished Representative and the able champion of their principles.

### FROM GREENEVILLE.

The Sunday School Convention—Some Facts About Its Proceedings. (DELAID LETTER.)

GREENEVILLE, TENN.,

Friday noon, May 10, 1872.

I telegraphed last night some account of the East Tennessee Sabbath School Convention, now in session in this city. So far its deliberations have been of great interest and profit. Assembling here at a time when the community was thrown into great excitement over local misfortunes and troubles it was not expected that the Convention would receive that same amount of public attention and interest that it would otherwise have done, and yet we were gratified to see how cordial and deep an interest the community take in the proceedings. Greene county is the banner Sunday school county of East Tennessee, and it was therefore certain that the Convention would be kindly received and entertained by the proverbially hospitable people of this city.

The officers of the Convention have been given. Mr. J. R. Brown was yesterday chosen Assistant Secretary. The excellent music, which is highly appreciated by all, is under the direction of Mr. D. C. Dukes; Miss Estelle Rankin presides at the organ.

The welcome address of Rev. J. A. Ruble was appropriate and eloquent. Maj. John McLaughery the veteran Sabbath school leader, delivered by special grant, an address of fifteen minutes at the close of this morning's session on "The Decline of Morals in Our Country."

Mr. W. P. Washburn makes a fine presiding officer, and Rev. J. Lyons an efficient clerk.

Mr. David Richards, of Knoxville, as usual, enlivens the convention by his plain, sensible and characteristic talks. He is always heard with delight and profit.

The President holds the convention close to its work, so that thus far the plan laid out has been followed rigidly. The convention will adjourn to-night with a grand Sunday School jubilee.

The following Executive Committee was appointed for the ensuing year: J. A. Rayl, S. P. Angel and A. J. Ricks, Knox county; Rev. D. Sullins, Sullivan county; S. A. Rogers, Loudon county; C. L. Cate, Bradley county; Prof. H. Pressnell, Washington county, and P. McMillan, Hamilton county.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Committee on Statistics was handed in and read by Mr. S. B. McCorkle. Among the counties reported we give the following gathered hastily from the committee. The report does not give the schools in the counties, but only the number reported in the convention:

County.	No. of Schs.	Officers.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Blount.....	15	39	5	61
Anderson.....	9	5	10	76
Bradley.....	9	9	25	195
Hamblin.....	18	55	111	605
Jefferson.....	9	29	97	351
Greene.....	32	114	223	1,476
Washington.....	9	40	79	604
Knox.....	33	140	315	2,308

#### CLOSING INCIDENTS OF THE CONVENTION.

The jubilee on Friday night was an eminent success, reflecting the highest honor on Greenville. Some two or three hundred children convened, and under the direction of Mr. Dukes and his choir, they made most delightful music. I think Greenville may well be proud of its musical talent. I have seldom seen so many bright, rosy-faced, healthy young girls, with such sweet voices. Several pieces, such as the "Sweet By and By," were repeated by request. Addresses were made by Messrs. Washburn, Rogers, Lyons, Richards, Anderson and Atwell.

Among the gentlemen of Greenville particularly active in contributing to the success of the convention were Messrs. J. A. Galbraith, D. C. Dukes, D. R. Britton and Revs. W. B. Rankin, S. V. McCorkle and J. A. Ruble.

The thanks of the convention were tendered the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad for half fare tickets; to the citizens of Greenville for their hospitality; to the chorister and choir for excellent music, and to the officers of the convention for their satisfactory discharge of duty.

The convention then adjourned to meet at Cleveland in May next, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.